the church (or Dr. Dowie) to retain con- delegation. trol of the property for a practically inspeaks of these leases as sales.

Dr. Dowie says that the first land was leased at the average rate of \$2,000 an acre; the second series of lots at \$3,000, and the third and fourth series at \$4,000 an acre. He also claims that the selling price of | tee at \$200 an acre; the valuation of the lots on the four boulevards is at the rate improvements, too, the committee discountof \$7,000 to \$9,000 an acre. Up to the pres- ed 50 per cent. The statement, however, ent time Dr. Dowie says he has received recognized Dowie's solvency and quieted \$1,645,115 from the sale of land.

Dr. Dowie was preparing for the estab- If he does he is going to have at Zion City lishment of the industries which were to give employment and profit to the Zionites. All of these industries, by the way, bear the name of John Alexander Dowle. It is the trade mark of everything in the community. It appears on the front of the hospice, on the windows of the land office, on the side of the bakery wagon.

Chief among the industries Dowie planned was the manufacture of lace goods by machinery. It was an industry amply prowere to be American.

To house this lace industry a great building was erected. It is so large that the present machinery fills it to only one-fourth of its capacity. In this, as in other things, Dr. Dowie looked ahead.

But the lace industry was not enough. A laundry was built and equipped; a bakery, then a candy factory were started. needed in the building and operation of the town; the others were to furnish employment to the townspeople. Meanwhile, the work of building went on, and so great were the accessions to the population that there was seldom a house to be rented and rarely a dozen rooms vacant. Part of the working population-200 men in all-was housed in the old hospice as soon as the new and larger one was ready for occupancy. Many put up tents-there are some tents to be seen to-day-and many built shacks and temporary habitations on the lots they had leased.

Employment was plentiful. The Rev. Mr. Piper, vice president and assistant overseer, told me in late October that any workman, skilled or unskilled, would have no difficulty finding a job in Zion. So those who labor with their hands have fared well in the new community. If they are members of the church-as most of them arethey have their tithes to pay, and if they own their homes they will have taxes. Up to the present time no taxes have been levied. Those who invested in any of Zion's industries have had the prospect of interest at a high rate; those who deposited have had the promise of 4 per cent. on their

All of this financial structure, however, is built, curiously enough, on a foundation of faith in John Alexander Dowie. The title to the land of the whole town, as I have said, stands in Dowle's name. The industries all belong to him. Those who subscribed to the lace industry or the bank or the land company have received only a sort of preferred stock promising ments; and as this stock bears the "personal guarantee" of Dr. Dowie, every share enterprises if the enterprise on which it is issued is not profitable. This is one of the curious features of Dowleism. Although Dr. Dowle guarantees 6 per cent. interest on one stock and 12 per cent. on another, Mr. Piper tells me that the profits of all are equally held for the payment of the interest on any one; so an investment in one is practically an investment in all the Dowie enterprises.

Zion City has two newspapers-a weekly, Leaves of Healing, and a semi-weekly, the Zion Banner. Both of these are filled with advertisements urging Dowieites to invest in Zion. This appeal is directed not to the people of Zion alone, but to the followers of Dowle everywhere-their number is estimated at 50,000 to 60,000. "If you have \$100 or more, why not purchase shares." is learns his letters at seven, to write at eight the introduction to one advertisement. "Do he dabbles in sloyd and nature study, bad not carry money in your pocket or leave it in the house, but open a bank account today," is another. Many of these announcements recall the style of the get-rich-quick | wonder that he turns up a year or two advertisements in the New York papers. "Special inducements" are offered for immediate investment and the investor is assured that "after Jan. 1, 1903, this stock will command a premium." Of course, one can speak of things only as he sees them. Dr. Dowie and his followers think that those who write about Zion do them many injustices, but when they adopt worldly methods they must expect to be judged by worldly standards, and the appeals for money made in the columns of these papers with the testimonials from investors which appear in the prospectus of Zion City are very suggestive to the lay mind of the specious ways of the worldly "boomer" rather than the spiritual inspiration of one who has been sent, as he says, to make way for the coming of Christ.

But if the stranger in Zion could not reconcile Dr. Dowie's worldly methods with his spiritual claims his 6,000 followers in Zion City seemed perfectly contented with them. They spoke and still speak of him with enthusiastic admiration and respect -it can hardly be called reverence-and they showed their faith by casting their lot with him and putting their worldly goods under his control.

Zion's resources, however, had a limit and that limit was reached in October. Large sums went into the laying out of the town, as well as the purchase of the ground. Zion's business is conducted mainly on a cash basis; yet it has a credit department and credit means capital. The lace industry consumed hundreds of thousands of dollars and brought no return. Not only was it necessary to build and equip a large plant and import skilled workmen, but designs must be drawn and punched out of cardboard sheets and laces in large quantity turned out before the product could be placed on the market. The managers of the lace industries-experienced men from England-held that it would be bad policy to go into the market | bon diofflid, leaves an aching void. Beuntil a variety of goods was ready for delivery. Hence stock valued at \$300,000 accumulated at the lace factory. So the time | duces hunger. came recently when Dr. Dowie reached the end of his ready cash, and the report went out to the world that he was bankrupt. Kansas City Star. Small bills were left unpaid and some of his creditors threatened to put their claims

Dr. Dowie's first attempt to meet this situation was by a letter to his followers of his ears was not clean, while the other asking contributions in sums of \$5 and was. "Johnny," she said, "why don't you wash you left ear?" "Wot's the use, mammar" he returned. "Minnie don't sit note. Possibly this did not meet with a that side."

in the hands of attorneys.

the plan of a city and prepared for occu- ready response. For some reason Dr. pancy. Several thousand of Dowie's fol- Dowie asked that a committee of his credlowers leased lots from him, paying down itors visit Zion and investigate its finana sum for each equivalent to its value. For | cial condition. The result was satisfacthe leases which Dr. Dowie issued in lieu tory, but it developed a curious contrast of deeds run until the year 3000 and the between the enthusiasm of Dr. Dowle and transfer is made on lease merely to allow the cold business judgment of the Chicago

Dr. Dowie's statement to his creditors definite time. In his newspapers Dowie showed a surplus over debts of \$23,736,152. The statement of the committee of cred-

itors showed a surplus of \$776,657. The difference of nearly \$23,000,000 arose over the valuation of the land. Dr. Dowle placed it at \$4,000 an acre and the commithis creditors. The people of Zion City While this selling of land was going on seem to believe that he will "pull through." one of the most remarkable communities in

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

PLIGHT OF THE COLLEGES,

Between Demands for Sound Learning and Requirements of American Life.

Electrical World and Engineer. The American college president is just tected by the tariff and had never found now in a most embarrassing dilemma. a place in America, though the market | Hemmed in between the futile pottering here was large. About two years ago Dr. of the elementary and secondary schools Dowie went to England and brought back | and the strenuous demands of the profeswith him machinery and operators to es- | sional schools for more and better traintablish this industry. After some contro- ing, he is face to face with a most serious versy with the Treasury Department he educational problem. The American colbrought his laceworkers through the immi- lege has been for many years the backbone gration office and set them at work teach- of our whole educational system. Of its ing American men and women to operate immense usefulness and the high importhe English machinery at Zion. For, while | tance the achievements of its graduates the managers and overseers of the lace bear witness. Of late it has often been de- abolished all over Philadelphia the persefactory were to be English, the workers | cried by that class of our fellow-countrymen which holds that a finer and more valuable ethical training is to be found in apprenticeship in a broker's office, but those who thus protest furnish their own sufficient condemnation. In our own profes- books that he printed himself in letters the action of the great electrical companies | the Braille system. in demanding a college education in those who cast their lot with them for technical rying and restless race, and too often because it has been wholly successful. A lumber mill was established and a brick | well-grounded man or a scholarly institu- at the age of twelve he decided that he | pervious to the extremes of heat and cold. rard. The last two, with the bakery, were tion. We demand of a college the celerity would be a missionary to China. Accord- But cocaine is filling the insane asylums cators of this generation, bent every energy toward lifting the college by its bootstraps to the plane of the foreign university. This programme demanded that the

fitting schools should play the role of the

Jerman gymnasia, but twenty years of in-

dustrious goading has failed to produce the

desired result, and the chief effect has been

to push the college into the existing dilem-

ma. With a very few conspicuous excep-

tions university remains purely a brevet

rank in American education.

And now that the conditions of the times demand longer and more thorough professional training than ever before, the college is indeed hard pressed. It is crowded from above by the necessity for more time in millstone it finds the secondary school that its own hands have fashioned. And truth to tell, the college is losing heart. It has virtually surrendered its last year to professional electives, but the sacrifice has evident, saved many lives. The hospital not served its purpose. The latest suggestion from no less eminent source than two-year college course leading to postcourse for such as may desire it. We hope their money in the well-housed Zion bank | the college as it has been, and the introduction of nothing to take its place. The American student is not fit for post-graduate university work at the end of his training in the secondary school is more come. Nor can one successfully serve two masters, college and university. If the our educational system it must stand by its old ideals and neither retreat nor compromise. It is capable of giving a splendid training for professional study, or in the them a certain percentage on their invest- either in two years now any more than it simple process of tagging them A. B. at has an equal claim to the profits of all the | the end of three years, and it would do its but we do not believe that any man who has made a deep and strong mark on the world's progress ever regretted the time spent in his education, save in that it was

We grant readily enough that there is a mate criticism it had better be directed at at the college. These have, partly through unwise pressure from the colleges and partly through the misguided efforts of educators who spell their title in large capitals and are so devoid of a sense of humor as to take themselves seriously, been so filled ence that they have scant time left for the fundamentals of a sound education. When music and worse art; when he potters around three or four kinds of kindergarten laboratories, acquiring pseudo knowledge which he must unlearn later, it is small later at college and hunts there for electives that will not strain his undeveloped powers of concentration. If the college would do the greatest possible service to education it should sharpen its ax, not to decapitate itself according to the present programme, but to hew out of its curriculum the courses that demand a diffuse preparation in the secondary schools, and out of these latter the time-wasting requirements. The student who knows a few things thoroughly when he enters college is better fitted than he who has a smattering of many. This is the secret of the success of the German gymnasium. Its graduate may be totally ignorant of the Italian Renaissance, but he knows his Latin and his algebra. There are few American colleges that turn out men so soundly and thoroughly educated, so capable of using that don the blue from West Point and Anpetition is preity sure to know this little key to all that follows, and of this all none force the elementary schools to teach less that their masters might profit. and better they would turn out men to much time spent in education. The col- themselves at certain exhibitions that they I are steady and industrious. leges have the remedy in their own handsif they are hard pressed they have only themselves to thank.

Talking and Eating.

New York Press. I do not know how it is among cannibals but in civilized communities, so-called, great talkers are great eaters. Lung exercise produces abnormal appetites. The hermit, speaking not at all, lives on a crust. The sewing society woman, gossiping so fast and furiously as to change her breath every minute and a half, is a gourmand. Two Newport belles meet. Chirps one: "So glad; so awfully glad to see you. What's the news?" Twitters the other: "And I am so glawd to see yeow. Let's sit down somewhere arnd talk a little scandal." After two hours and a half of innocent chatter they can eat as much as horse. Singers are enormous eaters, their lung acrobatics exhausting the carbon in the blood appreciably; expelling it as carsides this, singers have less residual air than other folk, owing to its violent expulsion in the vocal exercise. This superin-

Artful Johnny.

There is an eight-year-old boy in Leaven worth who is very much smitten with a little girl who sits across the aisle from him at school. The other day his mother noticed as he was starting for school that one

PRACTICAL MISSIONARY WORK DONE IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Man Who Has Devoted His Life to Them with Intent to Make Good Citizens.

Philadelphia Record.

A young Englishman, slim, blonde, of languid manner, came to Philadelphia in 1805 and established in Chinatown a missien of the Christian League.

This young man is now believed by many Philadelphians to be a native Chinaman. He wears on every holiday Chinese dress; he talks and writes the Chinese language is wanted by the police, produces often the offender, and he, when some white person has harassed or cheated a Chinaman, conducts the prosecution that always follows such an offense.

Practically he is two men-Pu Tiyen, a Christianized Chinaman, working to reform his brothers, and Rev. Frederick Poole, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, who devotes himself to elevating and making pleasanter the lives of Chinese Americans. Wu Tingfang is his intimate laundryman.

He has abolished in Philadelphia's Chinatown the conduct, by white persons, of gambling dens and dives. He has abolished there the traffic in girl slaves. He has cution of the Chinese by unfriendly whites. Also he is the first Christian to have taken up the cause of the Chinese blind, teaching these unfortunates to read out of Chinese sion such doubts are settled once for all by | made of dots-in a kind of modification of Mr. Poole's life is interesting because

from end to end it has moved in a direct training. But we Americans are a hur- line, in a strange singleness of purpose, and grudge the time that it takes to make a | He was born at Grimsby, Yorkshire, and ent anomalous status of the college is due | Chinese language, and there he learned the times. For many years President Eliot, its students that, when they reach for the one of the most able and progressive edu- first time the land chosen for their labor, know as well this land's language and customs and soil and climate as though they had been born and bred in it. After his graduation from Harley College, Mr. Poole studied medicine for two years order to fit herself to be his helpmate. had given four years to the study of nursing. The youthful couple sailed, immediately after their wedding, for China.

SEVEN YEARS IN CHINA. They lived in China for seven years. They wore the native dress, they spoke the native tongue, and they conducted at Tehngan-Fu, the City of Secured Peace. an asylum for girl babies who would otherwise have been put to death (for girls are not desired in China), and a hospital for men and women. The asylum, it is selfsaved many lives, too. The need of civilized hospitals in the interior of China the following incident shows:

A young man came to Mr. Poole with a horrible wound in his arm. He said: "My father lay very low, and our native doctor agreed to this. Then the doctor cut from my arm a lump of flesh as big as an egg, and this was boiled, and my father ate it. Nevertheless he died, and I, too, as you see, am in a bad way. From Tehngan-Fu, the City of Secured

Peace, the Pooles were eventually driven by riots. They fled down the Yangtse in peril of their lives, and from the nervous shock of that flight Mrs. Poole and her little daughter died. They lie buried in Chinese soil, in the cemetery

After their death Mr. Poole came to The Chinamen mistrusted him at first. But he put on his trousers and coat of pale blue brocade—the dress of the Chinese iterati-and he donned his black skull cap with its long queue fastened inside it and hanging down his back like a braid of real hair (it was, indeed, real hair, his own gamblers and restaurateurs and laundrymen like a brother, conversing in the In his sympathetic, somewhat humorous way, he made it clear that he liked the Chinese and that he wished to help them. gave him, in time, the name of Puh Ti-yen-the Doer of Good Deeds. And, one by one, the enigmatic residents of Chinatown became his friends. When they got into trouble, or when they wanted ad throwing bricks through Lee Yow's window? Lee Yow would get Puh Ti-yen to stop to that. Had a drunken sailor torn down the chandelier in Charlie Lee's restaurant? Charlie Lee would get Puh Ti-yen to compel the sailor to make the damage good. In every trouble, in every need, Puh Ti-yen was sought out. He became the intermediary between the 3,000 white race among whom they live. He a standing offer of a substantial reward for information leading to the conviction of anyone harming in any way

bringing to justice Chinese criminals. PUTTING CHINATOWN IN ORDER. Some years ago, when he learned that white men were running dives and gambling dens in Chinatown, he visited these resorts alone, and he notified the proprietors and habitues alike that the places all must be closed within twenty-four hours. | moral character and her lover of good re-Frantic efforts were made to bribe him, but he stood firm, and the dives disappeared

a Chinaman, and he is quite as zealous in

within the time limit he had set. Without any help from the police he abolished the Chinese traffic in girl slaves. He began this reform by taking from her their knowledge and of taking care of come to Philadelphia. He educated her themselves anywhere on earth as those and eventually he sent her back to Chinaback to her own province and her own napolis, and there are no colleges with so friends-and there this girl (her name is simple requirements for admission. But | Choy) is now a Christian missionary. Thus, the boy who wins his appointment in com- sometimes by argument, sometimes by threats, sometimes by an appeal to the Chithoroughly, and in so knowing it he has the nese sense of decency and justice, Mr. Poole abolished the custom of bringing consists of educational hobbies. If the col- | from China to Philadelphia little slave girls leges would get grimly down to work and | who would lead a life of vice here in order

When the Spanish-American war broke whom the professional schools would be no out Mr. Poole organized a company of toilsome task. And with the time thus Chinese militia. The young Mongolians saved we should hear no more wails of too | wore Uncle Sam's uniform, and showed | homemakers and are in love with men who

gave to be so well drilled and to be such good shots that Philadelphia was for a long CARE time enthusiastic in its praise of them.

He conducts classes in English for men,
and he has also a kindergarten where the little Chinese children of the colony are

Mr. Poole imputes a great part of his in-fluence over the Chinese to his knowledge of the Chinese language. Of this tongue

he said recently: "Though I have been a student of Chinese from my boyhood, I still have my Chinese tutor, and I suppose I shall continue to have him till the end of the chapter. The oldest English missionary to China, Dr. Griffith John, has been in China for fiftysix years, and he is still studying Chinese. "It is a language of subtleties such as one can carcely imagine. In it the same word pronounced in a different key, means different things. Thus the word 'Mow,' in a high, tenor note, means 'cat,' and in a bass note means 'hat.' 'Mow' has, in all, five meanings, which vary with the voice's sing-song inflection.

"I remember once, in China, being followed by a rabble that kept shouting ribald things at me. I turned on these people and cried in Chinese: 'Co back! go back!' They seemed impressed, but the missionary who was my companion said: 'You had the wrong inflection there, Poole. The words used in a high staccato voice, but in the low note that you adopted they mean "Go to the devil."

COCAINE HABIT AMONG NEGROES.

Asylums.

New Orleans Letter in New York Sun. It has been learned that cocaine as well pirate ship Hazel, whose skipper, Captain Hull, was recently arrested on the Missis-

sippi river, charged with shoting the sheriff friend; so also is Yot Lung, the Frankford and other citizens of Chicot county, Arkansas. In his defense Hull explains that he did not introduce cocaine among the negroes of the Yazoo delta, but merely did what a great many planters are doingsupplied the demand for it. The cocaine habit began among the negro roustabouts of New Orleans, who found that the drug enabled them to perform more easily the extraordinarily severe work of loading and unloading steamboats, at which, perhaps for seventy hours at a stretch, they have to work without sleep or rest, in rain, in cold and in heat. The pay is high, \$150 a month, but the work is impossible without a stim-

Whisky, while protecting the negro against the rain and cold, did not give him the endurance against fatigue that was needed. Cocaine proved to be the very stimulant needed. Under its influence the strength and vigor of the laborer is temporarily incrased and he becomes im-

spread to the levee camps along the Misconditions of life and work unfavorable. Finally it reached the plantation hand and here it got the same foothold. While the work on the cotton plantation is not so hard as levee building or loading steamboats, still at the cotton picking season it calls for extraordinarily long hours. As there is never enough labor to pick all the cotton it is to the interest of the planters to have the negroes work as much extra time as possible. The planters therefore hold out every encouragement to the negro hands to put in a big day's work. The negroes found that the drug enabled them to work longer and make more money, and

so they took to it. Its use has grown steadily. On many of the Yazoo plantations this year the negroes refused to work unless they could be assured that there was some place in the neighborhood where they could get cocaine, and one big planter is reported to keep the drug in stock among the plantation supplies and to issue regular rations of cocaine, just as he was accustomed in

the past to issue rations of whisky. Cocaine has not been in use on the river plantations long enough to do the harm it has done in New Orleans, but the problem meanwhile the efforts to prevent the spread other Southern cities have been quite succure the cocaine flends, who are fast driftselves or being killed, but it has been found possible to stop the future sale of cocaine in the drug tores and to keep the younger negroes from keeping up the habit.

have shown so much energy that the public sale of the drug has almost ceased in New Orleans. A crusade against the use of the drug has begun in most of the towns, but as yet no effort has been made to prevent its sale in the country districts.

MATRIMONIAL FUNDS.

America Is Behind Other Countries in This Respect.

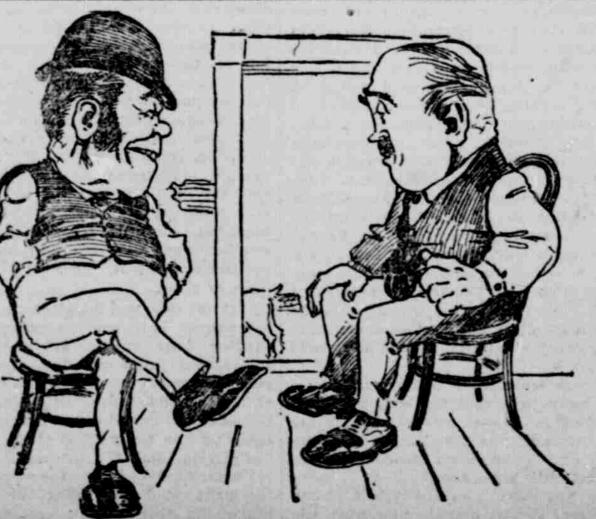
New York World. Are American girls better equipped for of foreign countries? Or would the Amercan spinster resent interference with her Or hasn't the country waked up to creet assistance the institution of marriage might flourish even more happily than it

At all events, America is far behind other countries in providing funds from which matrimonial prizes may be drawn. In Germany, for instance, they are almost embarrassingly generous in this regard. In the town of Haschmann, for instance, a eat anything from peanuts to pickles. Befinancier, realizing that beauty is an at- cause of the quantities of sweetmeats fed hard to overcome, has provided that, out of the income of a fund not less | frequently necessary, cod liver and castor than \$80 shall go to the ugliest who may be married in any year, and the cripple who becomes a bride shall receive \$60. The four women not under forty who have been more than once jilted by a lover receive, when funds permit, \$50 each. But the trustee can vary from this rule

ugiy girl or one whose deformity is a spe-Great Britain is far in the lead in putting such a prize on matrimony. The late Marquis of Bute, a millionaire, established a und for the benefit of the women of Cardiff, in Wales. To commemorate his silver | that strikes his eye, will act just as foolishwedding in 1897 he presented the town au- ly as the summer girl and the summer boy. thorities with \$5,000, to be held as a trust fund, the interest from it each year to be paid to whatever pair of Cardiff lovers could satisfy the trustees that they were most in need of the fund to help them establish a home. The young woman must be of good

induce some one to marry an unusually

pute, sober and industrious. The first endowment under the fund was made the next year, when a year's inter- he surveys. If affairs are propitious, Mr. est had accrued. A nursemaid and a and Mrs. Lion by decree are given their young man employed in a local paper fac- own habitation and start up housekeeping tory satisfied the requirements, were adjudged lovers and to have the capacity of | them becoming useful members of the community, and they were consequently awarded the prize, which amounted to \$140. Dowrles for orphan girls are provided by another fund, mysterious in origin, which is distributed by the acting governors of the endowed charities of St. George's in the East, London. This amounts to \$550 every year, and can be divided as the trustees see fit, with the aim of assisting as many girls as possible. The benefits from it, however, never fall below \$50 to each girl, and often reach \$150. None can receive aid from this fund until they can satisfy the trustees that they are able to perform the various duties of a housekeeper, are suited to make good



NOT A LEAD PIPE CINCH. O'Rourke-What made ye have th' silver weddin', Mike? Mike-Oi needed th' silver. O'Rourke-How did ye make out? Mike-Oi only got thirteen pounds av lead pipe.

WILD ARIMALS DR. LIPES

WELFARE IN CAPTIVITY LOOKED AFTER WITH SOLICITUDE.

Methods Employed in "Zoos" and Shows-Beasts Are Well Fed and

Have Medical Attention.

New York Mail and Express. The daily programme for the cat family, which includes the lions, leopards, tigers and panthers, starts at 7 o'clock in the morning with an "eye-opener" of a sort more sensible than the term usually implies, for each of the captive animals. The night watchmen wake the keepers promptly at 6:30 o'clock, and half an hour later fluently; he, when some Chinese evildoer you shouted do, indeed, mean go back when the big milk cans are opened for the distribution of the "eye-openers."

This is a careful task, for it includes first the gentle prodding of the animal to wake him if he happens to be asleep, and then the deft slipping under the bars How It Is Filling Southern Insane of the cage of a generous steel saucepan containing about a pint of milk and water in equal parts. The animal is supplied with several pansful, but small quantities as whisky was peddled by the whisky are given to avoid waste by spilling. The animal's state of health is often determined by his morning's appetite, because a wild animal rarely touches anything in the way of food if he is sick.

After the distribution of milk and water the keepers are permitted to break their own fast. At 9 o'clock the cleaning of the cages begins, each cage being carefully cleansed with long-handled scrapers and brooms. Animals new in captivity usually object vigorously to this part of the day's programme, and with bites and snarls attack the implements. They soon, however, become accustomed to the work, and often make it a play time, striking at the brushes much as a kitten pursues a string.

The cages are then disinfected and the animals in turn are taken to the large steelbarred arena for an hour's romp. Each animal gets a morning turn in the arena about three times a week. Great care has same time only such animals as are friendly and only animals of one kind. Lions particularly are prone to animosities and a desire to fight for the clean title of champion of the show. The friendly ones, however, gambol and jump about, rolling around in play like the great kittens they are.

PUT THROUGH THEIR PACES. After play time they are taken back to their cages through a narrow passageway and the trained animals or those in the process of a liberal arena education are put through their paces by the trainers exactly as in the public performances.

The other animals are allowed to rest until show time in the afternoon, the monotony being broken shortly after 12 o'clock by a liberal luncheon of raw meat. Eight to twelve pounds of raw beef usually. with a large bone, are passed into the cage of each large lion or tiger, and a proportionate amount for the smaller animals. The amount given varies with the condiions, such as the health of the animal and the nature of work in the exhibition, but the daily average is from twelve to twenty oounds. When but two exhibitions a day are being given luncheon is at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon and dinner at 10:30 o'clock in the evening after each performance. After every meal the bones are removed for the sake of cleanliness and to avoid quarrels, for these are often found to be in rious fights would otherwise ensue. The diet is varied several times a week with hot tea, coffee, of which most of the animals are particularly fond, and beef tea, These are all administered in the steel

saucepans, which twice a week, for cleaniness, are burned out in a charcoal fire. FOND OF COD LIVER OIL. The members of the hospital band, as the ailing animals are called, are the objects of particular care and attention. Plenty of straw, frequently changed, is given them in the cages. Cod liver oil is administered at first in small doses secreted in meat, and afterward, as the animals develop a taste for it, in quantities of a tablespoonful with milk and water three times a day, enough, most of the animals grow so fond of the dose that they will purr while lapping it from the pan. Chopped meat about the consistency of Hamburger steak, and the fact that with a certain amount of dis- | plenty of beef juice, form the diet for sick animals who can be induced to eat.

The keepers are constantly with the beasts from 7 a. m. to 11:30 p. m., when dinner-and a most ultra-fashionable hour it is for dinner-is served, and the watchmen go on duty for the night. Monkeys and the smaller animals have greater liberty as to diet, as the former will

to them by visitors, medical attention is oils being the stock cure-alls. Prize apes and chimpanzees enjoy domesticity to a large degree, those of the Mr Esau sort of the Bostock exhibition affect-

ing knives and forks, chairs, tables and the wearing of evening dress when on exhibi-

LOVE AFFAIRS OF LIONS. The love affairs of the animals, their wooings and their winnings of the object of their heart's desire are the most amusing points of the animals' home life. A splendid lion, meeting in the training cage a lioness Soft, ardent glances, purrings and foolish looks that seem almost smiles invariably form the initial advances.

If Barkis, in the person of Miss Lion, is "willin'," and his conquest is assured, his ing up our rivers and lakes in this climate. whole manner changes. He ceases to be fragrance without fear of its turning upon the cooing lover and becomes the shaggythe hand that nurtures it and becoming a maned master, monarch of his mate and all in peaceful fashion in the cage accorded

Mother love, which lasts only as long as the little ones are cubs or kittens, is he only really appealing thing about the animal life in captivity. There is no pity, no sympathy, in all the cat tribe. All in all, the animals, while scarcely conent-for how could deprivation of freedom bring contentment-are a patient lot, and the longer the captivity the more manageable they usually become. The elephants, because of their superior intelligence and usefulness, have more liberty than any of the other animals. In the moving of heavy cages or other rough work one elephant is worth a score of horses. He uses his head, pushing objects of great size and weight with ease. Each elephant has an oil bath three times each year, and only part of him is oiled at a time. Neatsfoot oil is applied with a large brush to keep his usually dirty coat soft and healthy. Constant changes in the plan of the home life of the animals are being made, as the skilled trainers, by study and close attention, learn their needs and requirements.

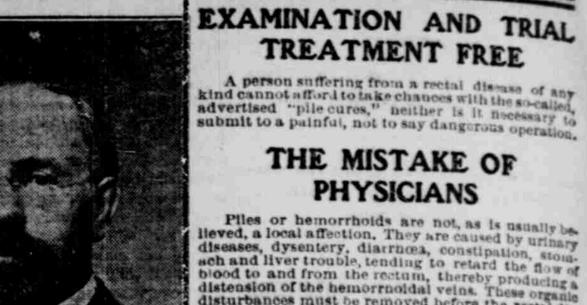
UNCLE SAM'S FLORAL WAR.

He Is Fighting Armies of Hyacinths in Southern Florida.

Minneapolis Tribune. Who would ever suppose that the hyacinth, that delicate flower with a bulbous root, for which society people sometimes pay Dutch florists as high as 600 gulden for a single plant, could ever become a nuisance? But this is just what it does in its wild state. In Florida it grows so rank originated and pastors in this country were upon some of the rivers as absolutely to notified. Immediately the priests in virious block navigation and logging, and the cities began saving the stamps and the United States government has been called upon to wage a war of extermination

the upper part of St. John's river has been tropical plants pack so closely that even the are packed in cloth sacks, and when a large most powerful steamer is unable to break quantity has been secured it is sent by through, and that in some places there is freight to China. Last year the passers in such a solid growth that it is possible for | the many cities in the United States were people to cross the river on them. It will so industrious that stamps sufficient to fill perhaps be remembered that some years an ordinary freight car were collected ago the State of Louisiana was obliged to sent to Notre Dame. There were mil resort to drastic measures to clear the bay-of canceled stamps in this car, and their ous infested with too much hyacinth. Uncle Samuel is appealed to by Florida in the interest of trade. The too profuse growth of the hyacinth impedes navigation hence the paternal hand of the general gov-ernment must reach out and destroy it. Accordingly a captain of the engineer corns

Cures Piles WITHOUT



disturbances must be removed before the rectal disease can be cure i.

The fatlure to recognize this fact has resulted in UNTOLD SUFFERING Local applications alone will do no permanent

good, neither is an operation always successful. The removal of piles and fistula by cutting is an obsoleta method and is no longer resorted to by the skilled physician. By the new and scientific method employed by

Dr. Lipes, these troubles are removed without pain or inconvenience. The experience of Mr. Dan Hacker is but a repetition of that of hundreds.

READ HIS TESTIMONIAL TO THE PUBLIC: able remedies, I was entirely free front piles. as his medicines are of untold value.

my cure. Very respectfully,

"From the time I was sixteen year old to the present, and I am now fifty-two, I suffered all the horrors imaginable from dies. During this period of thirty-six years, there was not a day when I was free from pain, the piles often protruding from 1½ to 2 inches. I tried everything I could hear of or see advertised without avail. Finally I was pursuaded to place my case in the hands of Dr. Lipes, and after two weeks use of his remark-"To anyone who is afflicted with this trouble, I can heartily recommend Dr. Lipes.

"I will answer any letter of inquir; which may be addressed to me with reference to "DAN HACKER, 716 South Alabama Street,"

What the Doctor Has Done for Others He Can Do for You Before you spend another dollar on arealleged cure or submit to the surgeon's knife, you should consult Dr. Lipes. He will tell you the cause of your trouble and how easily you can be cured. The consultation and trial treatment cost you nothing, and will undoubtedly save you much unnecessary suffering and future elpense. Call on or write

Dr. U. G. LIPES

604 Stevenson Huilding, Indianapolis, Ind.

Office Hours,-9 a. m. to 12 m., 1 p. m. to 4 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

IN JUST PORTY-FIVE DAYS

Santa Claus



will be here. Make out your lists real soon, so old St. Nick can fill his bag with hosts of good things for Indiana girls and boys. There are whole farm.

yards and Horses and Pens. Cows, Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks and houses for all.

Sleds, Wagons, Trains, Carts and Steam En. gines.

Toy Whips, Tops, Games and Books.

Tool Chests, Toy Pianos, Printing Presses, Boats, Toy Guns, Noah's Arks, Doll Trunks, Doll Furniture and

Old Santa has more Liolls this year than ever before

Nick has in store for all at

Come in and see what old St.

29 and 31 West Washington St. Charles Mayer's

towing barges fitted with spraying ma-chines and tanks containing a chonical in the foreign asylums in the heathen kingpreparation that is supposed to be sure dom death to the multi-colored and sweetly odorous, but too luxuriant flower. But this will not interfere with the cul-tivation of this botanical gem, which has been aptly described as supreme among the flowers of spring, in gardens and hothouses in the north. There is no danger of & fill-Plant-lovers here can enjoy its beaut, and

STAMPS FOR WALL PAPER

Unique Decorations of Home Boston Transcript. Roman Catholic missionaries in China have a unique plan for securing rice and other commodities for use in the orphan asylums and other charitable institutions conducted by them in the Orient. never occurred to any one in the Tenited States, perhaps, but old postage are available for use as wall paper, bet the Chinaman discovered it years ago. The postage stamp has always appealed to the Chinaman as an artistic creation. The coloring and engraving have attracted he eye, and long ago the Celestials began applying to the missionaries for the stamps they noticed on the mail sent them from the United States and other countries' Many years ago when the missioraries were badly in need of funds to carey on their work, the priests evolved a plan to secure rice and other products of the Crinese farmer without an exchange of n The Chinaman, previous to this, had been a collector of postage stamps, and s interprising Celestials had collected ficient number of stamps for the patering of the walls of their small houses. The stamps were soaked so that all the paper usually attached to them from their contact with the envelopes was removed and by a chemical process the ink made by the postmark was also obliterated. The missionaries knew that there were vast quantities of these canceled stamps United States which were thrown way.

scheme was a success. It has been in operation ever since. The stamps are collected in every and once every year they are forwarded to the headquarters of the Catholic miss mary entirely to navigation because these | societies at Notre Dame, Ind. The s. of the missionaries, for the Chiname take all they can get. It is not an uncommon sight in China these days to see a Chinese residence decorated throughout

A plan to exchange them for food was

in the foreign asylums in the heathen king-

LO: THE GRAPE FRUIT.

Some Like It with Liquor, Others Prefer on.

Boston Transcript. Just as sure as the grape fruit season comes around all those who play the part of host or hostess try their level best to do something quite original and unexpected with the fruit. And, by the way, does any one know the genealogy of the grape fruit? Offhand it seems that it might be the result of a crossing long ago of the lemon with the orange, since which cultivators have turned all their efforts toward increasing its size and improving its flavor. However that may be, the fact is that every year the grape fruit seem to get larger and better. And though some of the efforts made to dress them attractively for a table appearance are misdirected, the grand total of these endeavors shows a decided gain over what we knew about adorning the fruit ten years ago. Some, to be sure, are already groping in darkness on the subject, but they will reach the light yet, and more

than likely turn out a startling compound that will have favor at once. First, it will be remembered, we used liquor in preparing grape fruit for the first course at dinner or luncheon; then we evolved to a higher gastronomic plane and gave the liquors an opportunity to show what they could do in accentuating or complementing the fruit's flavor without submerging it as the liquors really did unless used with a miserly hand. And somehow, if you have noticed it, the person who likes the flavor of liquor in different dishes is liable to err on the generous side in all his first essays at aiding it, and does not ac-

quire refinement in the art for some time, is still a mooted question. Of the healthfulness of the grape fruit there is no occasion to raise a point; taken once a day, or, better yet, twice a day, it acts subtly and tonically. In a fortnight's time one is led to tell all his acquaintances that he knows

he is renewing his youth. Country of Twenty-Eight Languages.

Leslie's Weekly. Language and religion were never more awkward factors than in India. Twentyeight languages are spoken in the depen-dency which sent out its princes to do homage to King Edward at the coronation and none of these is spoken by fewer than four hundred thousand, while the mos general is the mother tongue of eighty-five and a half millions. There are, in the remotest parts of the country, dialects spoken by half a thousand people which one others than themselves can interpre-Vastly important also to a governing body whom it is set. India has nine great creeds numbering their followers from the two